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Russian Federation

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2005

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Report Highlights:
The Russian oilseed industry has nearly reached optimal capacity and according to experts, further developments of this industry will be based on the consolidation of assets and production at existing large enterprises, rather than on new firms entering the market. Domestic production of oilseeds is still lagging behind processing and total production in MY 2005 is forecast at 5.5 million metric tons (mmt), two percent lower than in MY 2004. Imports of vegetable oil will continue in the foreseeable future, although these imports slowed down in MY 2004 due to two consecutive large crops. Domestic production of meal will increase, while production of oil will decrease slightly.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Moscow [RS1]
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Total Oilseeds

It is unlikely that summer and fall weather in 2005 will be favorable for oilseed production for the third year in a row. An optimistic 5.5 mmt forecast for the three main crops (sunflowerseeds, soybeans, and rapeseeds) is based, first of all, on the continuing improvements in technology and increasing yields in the Southern Federal Districts while the planted area will remain the same as last year. In the Southern Federal District, the area sown to sunflowerseeds (still the main oilseed crop) is forecast to decrease due to efforts to restore the soil fertility and return to optimal crop rotation practices. However, the area planted to soybeans and rapeseeds in this district is forecast to increase. Total oilseeds production in MY 2004 reached a historic high level of 5.7 mmt mostly due to favorable weather conditions, higher yields, and a lower area planted to lower-yielding oilseeds such as mustard.

Present low grain prices and a late spring will stimulate farmers to plant more sunflowerseeds and, wherever possible, soybeans and rapeseed. However, the expansion of sunflowerseed cultivation is more likely for farmers that report low yields, while on farms with better agronomic practices, an increase in production is expected due to the use of better seeds, application of fertilizer, and use of modern plant protection chemicals. Although the use of better technologies and application of more fertilizer allows farmers to plant sunflowerseeds in shorter intervals than the 6-7 years norm, many advanced farmers keep using traditional practices.

Imports of oilseeds will remain low and limited to border trade, until GMO registration and labeling issues of are resolved. If this happens, then imports of soybeans may increase significantly to meet the growing demand for domestically produced high-protein food ingredients, feeds, and vegetable oil.

Exports of oilseeds will continue to decrease, due primarily to high demand from domestic crushers who switched to exports of processed products. A continued twenty percent export duty on sunflowerseeds also limits exports of oilseeds.

Crush domestic consumption has increased by fifteen percent in MY 2004, nearly reaching the optimal (according to experts' estimates) level of 5.2 mmt and will remain around that level for the next year. Expansion and modernization of the food industry will lead to a decrease in direct food consumption of sunflowerseed and lower waste.

Table 1. Consolidated PSD for Major Oilseeds (Sunflowerseed, Soybeans, Rapeseed), 1,000 Hectares, 1,000 Metric Tons

Beg. Month/Year of Marketing Year:	10/03	10/04	10/05
	Revised	Prelim.	Forecast
Area Planted	5,666	5,679	5,670
Area Harvested	5,448	5,512	5,440
Beginning Stocks	46	91	106
Production	5,435	5,631	5,490
MY Imports	10	30	30
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	5,491	5,752	5,626
MY Exports	370	110	95
MY Exports to the EC	250	10	10
Crush Dom. Consumption	4,503	5,175	5,135
Food Use Dom. Consump.	270	200	200
Feed, Seed, Waste Dm.Cn.	257	161	150
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	5,030	5,536	5,485
Ending Stocks	91	106	46
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5,491	5,752	5,626

Source: Prepared by Post based on PSD tables for each crop.

Production

Total oilseed output depends mostly on sown area and weather, although agronomic practices have improved in regions with more favorable climate and soil conditions. In 2003 and 2004, the area planted to soybeans and rapeseeds increased and the total share of these crops in total production also increased (in 2003 soybeans production was low due to huge weather-related crop losses in the Far East). Table 2 summarizes planted area, production, and yields of various oilseeds from 1995 to 2004. Official data on planted area may not correlate with official USDA PSD data.

Table 2. Oilseeds: Sown Area, Production, Yields, 1995-2003

Sown Area, 1,000 hectares										
Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 prelim.
Sunflower	4,127	3,874	3,588	4,168	5,585	4,629	3,821	4,117	5,337	4,848
Soybean	487	485	404	453	439	421	417	476	586	571
Rapeseed	276	167	139	198	246	232	134	145	230	251
Mustard	246	189	139	127	140	162	59	80	142	103
Flax	5	8	4	8	16	22	14	12	14	13
Other	7	27	4	4	8	19	3	8	28	27
TOTAL	5,148	4,750	4,278	4,958	6,434	5,485	4,448	4,838	6,337	5,813
Yields, Metric Tons per Planted Hectare										
Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 prelim.
Sunflower	1.02	0.71	0.79	0.72	0.74	0.85	0.70	0.89	0.91	0.99
Soybean	0.60	0.58	0.69	0.66	0.76	0.81	0.84	0.89	0.67	0.97
Rapeseed	0.45	0.66	0.51	0.63	0.55	0.64	0.84	0.79	0.83	1.10
Mustard	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.31	0.28	0.47	0.44	0.61	0.53
Flax	0.80	1.00	0.75	0.63	0.56	0.64	0.57	0.67	0.61	0.77
Other	0.29	(0.04)	0.25	0.25	0.38	1.05	0.47	0.65	0.51	0.74
TOTAL	0.90	0.67	0.75	0.69	0.73	0.82	0.72	0.88	0.88	0.98
Production, 1,000 Metric Tons										
Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 prelim.
Sunflower	4,200	2,765	2,831	3,000	4,150	3,915	2,685	3,684	4,871	4,801
Soybean	290	282	280	297	334	342	350	423	393	555
Rapeseed	123	110	71	125	135	148	113	115	192	276
Mustard	5	4	6	7	43	46	28	35	86	55
Flax	4	8	3	5	9	14	8	8	9	10
Other	2	(1)	1	1	3	20	1	5	14	20
TOTAL	4,624	3,168	3,192	3,435	4,674	4,485	3,185	4,271	5,565	5,717

Source: Federal Service of State Statistics (former State Statistical Committee) data and "AgroKhleb Bulletin" (SovEcon publication).

Note: Flax numbers for 2004 are Post's estimate

Consumption

Russia's oilseed consumption increased rapidly during the last two years due to investments by large agricultural holding companies in construction of new crushing plants and new or modernized vegetable oil processing facilities. Some sources report total crushing capacity has already reached 6.5-6.6 mmt, including six mmt in large plants and about 0.6 of small

extrusion presses located on farms. These small extrusion presses will survive for some time, but their role in commercial production is plummeting. On farms that produce sunflowerseeds and have dairy operations, these presses will survive for a longer time, but growing demand for oilseeds from big industrial crushers will push these on-farm processors out of the market. Some experts estimate that almost sixty percent of industrial crushing plants are still medium and small operations that in the future will not be able to compete with crushing giants and will be squeezed out.

Actual crushing of oilseeds is lagging behind capacity and in MY 2004 crush domestic consumption was estimated at 5.2 mmt, less than eighty percent of total capacity. This is considered normal for flexibility in crushing, but smaller plants usually cannot compete with bigger ones when purchasing raw materials. In MY 2004, many of the former used much less than eighty percent of their capacity and incurred substantial losses. Moreover, in MY 2004, the price of sunflowerseeds was the highest shortly after harvest and many small and middle size processors which purchased sunflowerseeds during this time will not now be able to compensate by selling vegetable oil, the price of which has decreased over the last few months. The MY 2005 forecast for crush domestic consumption is decreased slightly due to lower domestic production, although experts estimate that crushing capacity at big industrial plants will continue to increase. MY 2005 will likely see more consolidation of property and production at the biggest crushing plants and companies, without a significant increase in overall demand for oilseeds, especially sunflowerseeds, and with approximately the same level of vegetable oil and meal production.

The growing investment of domestic and international oil companies into the industry are said to be driven by growing consumer demand for oilseed products, both vegetable oil and processed products derived from vegetable oil. Demand for protein feed has not yet become a driving force for increasing oilseed crushing due to the low rate of development of the poultry industry and the continuing slow down of the domestic livestock industry. Some experts think demand for protein feed will lag behind the development of the livestock and poultry industries due to the abundance of cheap feed quality wheat. Considering this, the larger crushers have begun investigating foreign markets for sunflowerseeds meal and cake, and exports of meal increased.

Direct food use domestic consumption (primarily sunflowerseeds) decreased in MY 2004 and will not exceed 200,000 metric tons in MY 2005. Direct feed, seed, and waste domestic consumption will decrease because of lower direct feeding and significantly decreased waste, while use of seeds will remain at the same level, although the quality will improve (See GAIN report RS5011).

Trade

Oilseed imports of are forecast to remain at 30,000 metric tons, unless there is a resolution of some remaining phytosanitary and GMO issues. Procedures for registration of GMO soybeans for feeding, which caused some optimistic soybean import forecasts last year, were disrupted in the course of administrative reform and have not yet been reestablished. Consolidation of the phytosanitary and quality certification under Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (VPSS), which has not yet developed regional structure and policies, will be the main restriction on imports of oilseeds and the main hindrance in the development of the domestic poultry, pig, and dairy industries.

Given high domestic demand for oilseeds, exports are forecast to drop to 95,000 metric tons and the share of soybeans and rapeseeds will increase due to established connections of traders with China and some EU countries. A continued twenty percent export duty on sunflowerseeds will also limit exports.

Stocks

Ending stocks will decrease to 46,000 metric tons from an estimated 106,000 metric tons in MY 2004. The stocks are held mostly at processing facilities that are not interested in keeping high levels of stocks through the end of the marketing year, instead using the time to clean their storage areas.

Marketing

The Federal Statistical Service does not collect data on oilseeds marketing on an annual basis, but along with the increasing share and role of big crushing plants, the share of direct sales is increasing. Although big crushers decreased the use of direct pre-payment of crop at farms, due to severe losses these companies experienced in 1998 and the lack of legal instruments to get pre-paid crop from the producers, traditional links and contacts between farmers and crushers play a very significant role and share of farmer-crusher direct sales continue to increase. Some crushers have leasing agreements with farmers and produce the growing portion of oilseeds crop on the leased land.

Policy

Import tariffs on sunflowerseeds, rapeseeds, and other oilseeds remain five percent of the customs value. The only exception is import tariffs on soybeans (HS numbers 1201 00 100 0 and 1201 00 900 0), which have been lifted through October 25, 2004, and then, again, were lifted for an unlimited period in April 2005 (please see GAIN report RS5027). Fish meal (HS number 2301 20) and soybean meal for feeding (HS number 2304 00 001) are also imported duty free. Duty-free imports of soybeans will decrease the price of soybeans, but will not be the dominant stimuli to import soybeans, because actual imports of soybeans are restricted by non-transparent phytosanitary requirements and unsettled GMO registration procedures.

Import tariffs on vegetable oils vary depending on the type of oil and are provided in the oils section of this report.

The Ministry of Agriculture's declared intention to increase domestic production of poultry and swine will not actually stimulate imports of high protein feed until the transparent procedures of quality certification, phytosanitary control and GMO registration are established by the Russian Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance.

Sunflowerseed

The area sown to sunflowerseeds is forecast at last year's level of 4.86 million hectares. The production forecast is 4.75 mmt, based on the assumption that average yields will be lower than last year due to less favorable weather and an increase in the area sown to sunflowerseeds on small private farms. Private farmers with limited acreage will again plant sunflowerseeds instead of early spring grains due to a late spring. Sunflowerseed harvested area is calculated as production divided by yield per harvested hectare and this average yield in 2004 was 1.02 metric tons per hectare. In the main producing area (Southern Federal District, Southern Volga Valley Federal District, and Southern Central Federal District), yields varied from 1.7 tons per hectare in Krasnodar kray to 0.8 tons per hectare in Samara oblast. Expansion of the area planted in these regions has been fueled by the use of better quality seeds and improved technology to increase yields. In 2004, private farmers planted almost 1.36 million hectares, almost 28 percent of the total planted area, and their share in MY 2005 will increase due to delayed planting.

Table 3. PSD, Sunflowerseed, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	4850	4850	4800	4858	0	4860
Area Harvested	4850	4850	4650	4707	0	4710
Beginning Stocks	25	25	70	70	60	60
Production	4850	4850	4750	4800	0	4750
MY Imports	5	5	10	10	0	10
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	4880	4880	4830	4880	60	4820
MY Exports	310	310	200	40	0	30
MY Exp. to the EC	250	250	100	10	0	10
Crush Dom. Consumption	4000	4000	4250	4450	0	4450
Food Use Dom. Consump.	270	270	200	200	0	200
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	230	230	120	130	0	120
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4500	4500	4570	4780	0	4770
Ending Stocks	70	70	60	60	0	20
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4880	4880	4830	4880	0	4820

Source: Federal State Statistical Service data

Table 4. Sunflowerseed: Area, Yields, and Production by Regions

	1986-1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (prelim.)
PLANTED AREA, thousand hectares								
Russia	2,446	4,167	5,585	4,627	3,821	4,117	5,327	4,848
Voronezh	206	313	360	347	325	349	431	403
Volgograd	199	453	598	461	412	447	642	532
Saratov	313	396	531	484	431	448	536	445
Krasnodar	300	458	472	400	352	424	567	475
Stavropol	181	313	447	447	207	223	280	247
Rostov	429	809	1,021	1,019	794	809	1,086	1,024
Orenburg	143	254	436	256	221	241	265	265
Altay	114	266	360	320	188	236	336	338
Other	561	905	1,360	893	891	940	1,184	1,119
YIELD, mt per 1 hectare of harvested area								
Russia	0.82	0.72	0.75	0.85	0.78	0.97	0.10	1.02
Voronezh	0.57	0.94	1.11	1.04	0.91	1.07	1.21	1.01
Volgograd	0.51	0.51	0.67	0.74	0.60	0.81	0.88	0.92
Saratov	0.37	0.44	0.67	0.54	0.50	0.56	0.72	0.89
Krasnodar	1.60	1.24	1.30	1.55	1.37	1.77	1.49	1.76
Stavropol	1.11	0.88	0.50	0.66	0.95	1.15	0.98	1.37
Rostov	1.05	0.75	0.85	0.99	0.87	1.19	1.22	1.17
Orenburg	0.45	0.42	0.46	0.71	0.49	0.56	0.74	0.70
Altay kray	0.48	0.31	0.35	0.47	0.56	0.51	0.54	0.38
Other	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.99	0.64	0.72	0.74	NA(1.90)
PRODUCTION, thousand metric tons								
Russia	2,553	3,000	4,150	3,911	2,685	3,684	4,868	4,801
Voronezh	140	295	399	359	287	353	492	396
Volgograd	148	233	396	341	209	309	492	480
Saratov	112	173	356	259	207	241	378	395
Krasnodar	654	571	613	622	469	732	798	822
Stavropol	263	278	225	225	151	249	265	331
Rostov	665	609	870	888	579	882	1,193	1,187
Orenburg	79	114	202	184	104	126	195	220
Altay	99	82	126	152	101	114	157	121
Other	393	644	963	881	578	678	898	1,919

Source: State Statistical Committee data

Exports of sunflowerseeds dropped from 310,000 metric tons in MY 2003 to only 40,000 metric tons in MY 2004. Exports will not exceed 30,000 metric tons in MY 2005 due to increasing demand by domestic crushers. Officially reported imports are very low. However,

actual exports and imports between the Ukraine and Russia may exceed the official numbers and large crushers that have facilities in both countries can easily ship sunflowerseeds from one country to another.

Table 5. Export Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Turkey	125	Azerbaijan	5
Italy	78	Latvia	3
Spain	26	Kazakhstan	2
Kazakhstan	23	Armenia	2
Greece	20		
Germany	14		
France	8		
Lebanon	6		
Portugal	4		
Netherlands	3		
Total for Others	307		12
Others not Listed	3		28
Grand Total	310		40

Ending stocks are forecast to decrease to 20,000 metric tons due to a lower crop and better-organized crushing procedures.

Soybeans

Production of soybeans increased in MY 2004 due to good weather and higher yields. The area planted was slightly lower than a year ago, but higher than the last ten years' average. Area planted in the southern part of the country is increasing along with yields. In the far eastern part of the country, increasing soybean production is driven by demand from China, although shipments from Russia to China are not always reflected in official data. The increase in soybean production in the European part of the country is driven primarily by domestic demand for soybean meal, cake, and vegetable oil. However, domestic production is limited by climate and weather and MY 2005 is unlikely to be another record year. At best output will slightly exceed 0.5 mmt.

Imports of soybeans will depend on resolution of administrative issues regarding phytosanitary and sanitary policies in the VPSS and the general policy on GMO registration. Given that actual imports of soybeans in October 2004 through February 2005 did not exceed 1,360 metric tons (from Moldova and Germany), the import estimate for MY 2004 is decreased to 20,000 metric tons. The forecast for MY 2005 is left at the same level. However, the situation may change radically if these issues are resolved. Exports of soybeans are estimated at 25,000 metric tons in MY 2004, mostly non-reported exports to China expected to grow to 35,000 metric tons in MY 2005.

Soybean domestic crush increased in MY 2004 to 510,000 tons and will remain at this relatively high level in MY 2005. Crushing decreased in the far eastern part of the country, but increased in the southern European part. Ending stocks are forecast at 15,000 metric tons.

Table 6. PSD, Soybeans, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	586	586	580	570	0	580
Area Harvested	401	401	480	555	0	530
Beginning Stocks	5	5	5	5	30	30
Production	393	393	450	555	0	520
MY Imports	1	1	25	20	0	20
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	399	399	480	580	30	570
MY Exports	5	5	10	25	0	35
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	379	379	430	510	0	505
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	10	10	10	15	0	15
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	389	389	440	525	0	520
Ending Stocks	5	5	30	30	0	15
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	399	399	480	580	0	570

Source: Federal State Statistical Service

Table 7. Soybeans: Area, and Production by Regions

	1986-1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (prelim.)
PLANTED AREA, thousand hectares								
Russia, total	631	452	439	421	417	476	586	571
- including major producers:								
Amur oblast	408	211	219	n.a	206	240	283	253
Primorskiy kray	106	90	92	n.a	91	108	110	129
Krasnodar kray	30	78	50	n.a	44	59	102	92
PRODUCTION, thousand metric tons								
Russia, total	649	297	334	342	350	423	393	555
- including major producers:								
Amur Oblast	430	162	183	n.a	204	265	156	178
Primorskiy kray	106	60	54	n.a	68	23	69	114
Krasnodar kray	42	43	48	n.a	36	97	103	162

Source: Federal State Statistical Service

Rapeseed

Rapeseed production will decrease from a record high of 276,000 metric tons in MY 2004 to 220,000 metric tons in MY 2005 based on the assumption that planted area and yields will be close to average. No significant breakthroughs are expected in yields, so rapeseeds will not become comparable with sunflowerseeds. However, in some regions of the country where producers can easily find export markets like Kaliningrad oblast, production of rapeseeds may grow due to better planting seeds boosting yields.

Table 8. PSD, Rapeseed, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	230	230	160	251	0	230
Area Harvested	197	197	130	250	0	200
Beginning Stocks	16	16	16	16	0	16
Production	192	192	120	276	0	220
MY Imports	4	4	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	212	212	136	292	0	236
MY Exports	55	55	20	45	0	30
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	124	124	105	215	0	180
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	17	17	11	16	0	15
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	141	141	116	231	0	195

Source: Federal State Statistical Service

Table 10. Export Trade Matrix, 1,000 Metric Tons.

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Latvia	26	Germany	13
Denmark	14	Denmark	12
Germany	12	Latvia	10
Belgium	9	Estonia	5
Estonia	3	Bangladesh	1
Total for Others	64		41
Others not Listed	1		4
Grand Total	65		45

Peanuts

Russia does not produce peanuts, but rather imports raw peanuts for the growing domestic food processing and snack industries. Official data shows that in MY 2003 Russia imported 75,400 metric tons, including 51,325 metric tons from China, 13,000 metric tons less than the year before. Given that for many agricultural and food products the Russian border with China is porous, it is possible to assume that real imports of peanuts remain the same or slightly higher each year even though official data does not show this. Imports of peanuts from all other sources (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, India, Argentina, United States) increased in MY 2003 and Post estimates that real imports of peanuts in MY 2004 will remain at the same level. Imports from the United States doubled in MY 2003 to reach 2,344 metric tons due to increased demand from the Russian snack industry for better quality peanuts. In MY 2004, imports are estimated to increase mostly from China. Officially reported Chinese exports to Russia in October – March of MY 2004 are 41,830 metric tons (75 percent more than in the same period of MY 2003).

Other Oilseed Crops

Production of other oilseeds crops is not significant and depends on farmers' access to niche markets. Large companies are not making investments to ensure a steady supply of local production of small oilseeds crops because there is no niche market for the processed, and thus they preferring purchasing sunflowerseeds.

Total Meal

With the increase in crushing came an increase in the production of all protein meals in MY 2004 by fifteen percent. This level will be maintained in MY 2005. Sunflowerseed meal and

cake still constitute the main portion of protein meal consumed in Russia and in MY 2004, they exceeded 75 percent of total oilseeds and fish meal production. The share of soybean meal in total production was less than 17 percent and share of rapeseeds meal was less than five percent. Fish meal production is decreasing and its share in total meal production was not more than three percent of the total. The concentration of crushing at large modern plants improved the quality of oilseeds meal. Total supply of protein meal increased in MY 2004 by more than 300,000 metric tons, but a further increase is not expected unless soybeans for crushing or soybean meal imports are increased.

Production

Production of sunflowerseed meal is forecast to increase to 1.74 mmt in MY 2005 a slight increase from MY 2004, but almost twelve percent more than MY 2003. Production of soybean meal is forecast to remain at the level of MY 2004 and production of rapeseed meal will decrease by 20,000 metric tons due to a decrease in crushing. Fish meal production is forecast to increase by 5,000 metric tons from last year to 60,000 tons, the average level for the last five years.

Table 9. Consolidated PSD for Major Oil Meals and Fish Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

Beg. Month/Year of Marketing Year:	10/03	10/04	10/05
	Revised	Prelim.	Forecast
Crush	4503	5175	5135
Beginning Stocks	35	30	35
Production	1,977	2,280	2,273
MY Imports	483	495	495
MY Imports from U.S.	90	100	0
MY Imports from the EC	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2,495	2,805	2,803
MY Exports	523	410	400
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0
Industrial Dom.Consum	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consump.	1,942	2,360	2,370
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	1,942	2,360	2,370
Ending Stocks	30	35	33
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2,495	2,805	2,803

Source: Prepared based on PSD tables for each type of feed meal.

Consumption

After an increase in domestic meal consumption in MY 2004 to 2.36 mmt, consumption is forecast to increase by another 10,000 metric tons in MY 2005 as long as exports of protein meal decrease by the same volume.

Trade

Imports of meal are forecast to remain at 495,000 metric tons, most of which will be soybean meal imports. Exports are forecast to decrease by 10,000 metric tons to 400,000 metric tons, almost 24 percent lower than in MY 2003, caused by increased domestic demand for meal from the poultry and livestock industries.

Stocks

Ending stocks are forecast at 33,000 metric tons.

Oilseed Meal Tables

Sunflowerseed Meal

Table 10. PSD, Sunflowerseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Crush	4000	4000	4250	4450	0	4450
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,39	0,39	0,3882352	0,3887640	0	0,3910112
Beginning Stocks	20	20	20	20	20	20
Production	1560	1560	1650	1730	0	1740
MY Imports	45	45	45	45	0	45
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1625	1625	1715	1795	20	1805
MY Exports	523	523	450	410	0	400
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	1082	1082	1245	1365	0	1385
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1082	1082	1245	1365	0	1385
Ending Stocks	20	20	20	20	0	20
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1625	1625	1715	1795	0	1805

Table 11. Export Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Turkey	209	Turkey	130
Italy	112	Italy	85
Egypt	81	Spain	30
Spain	27	Cyprus	25
Israel	22		
Greece	22		
Cyprus	19		
Azerbaijan	15		
Latvia	15		
Morocco	14		
Total for Others	536		270
Others not Listed	39		140
Grand Total	575		410

Soybean Meal

Table 12. PSD, Soybean Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Crush	379	379	430	510	0	505
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,75726	0,757256	0,75814	0,754902	0	0,7584158
Beginning Stocks	15	15	10	10	10	15
Production	287	287	326	385	0	383
MY Imports	353	353	365	365	0	365
MY Imp. from U.S.	90	90	100	100	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	655	655	701	760	10	763
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	645	645	691	745	0	750
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	645	645	691	745	0	750
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	15	0	13
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	655	655	701	760	0	763

Table 13. Import Trade Matrix, Soybean Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.	81	U.S.	30
Others		Others	
Argentina	98	Netherlands	130
Germany	53	Germany	110
Netherlands	52	Belgium	45
Brazil	47	Argentina	10
Belgium	4	Norway	10
Yugoslavia	3	Latvia	8
Moldova	2		
India	2		
Ukraine	1		
Kazakhstan	1		
Total for Others	263		313
Others not Listed	2		22
Grand Total	346		365

For MY 2003, soybean meal imports are calculated on the basis of official customs data and differ from official USDA data. In MY 2003, Russian imports of soybean meal (HS Number 2304) for feeding increased to 337,863 metric tons (up seven percent form last year) and imports of soybean meal for human consumption (HS Number 120810) increased to 8,435 metric tons (almost double from the previous year).

In the middle of 2004, Russia successively banned imports of plant products from the Netherlands, Germany, and some other countries until agreement on a uniform plant certificate was reached. This ban covered imports from these countries of all soybean products, including processed soybean products for food consumption. The situation is expected to be resolved by the end of MY 2005, but some meal from the Netherlands and Germany was also shipped through neighboring countries, like Norway. According to non-official sources, in October 2004 through February 2005, Russia imported over 223,000 metric tons of soybean meal, including 83,000 tons form Netherlands, 47,000 metric tons form Germany, 32,000 tons form Belgium, and 20,000 tons from Argentina.

Rapeseed Meal

Table 14. PSD Rapeseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Crush	124	124	105	215	0	180
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,52419	0,52419	0,57143	0,511628	0	0,5
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	65	65	60	110	0	90
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	65	65	60	110	0	90
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	65	65	60	110	0	90
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	65	65	60	110	0	90
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	65	65	60	110	0	90

Fish Meal

Fish meal production is forecast to rebound to 60,000 metric tons along with a possible slow recovery of the fish processing industry.

Table 15. PSD, Fish Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	65	65	60	55	0	60
MY Imports	85	85	85	85	0	85
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	150	150	145	140	0	145
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	150	150	145	140	0	145
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	150	150	145	140	0	145
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	150	150	145	140	0	145

Total Oils

The total supply of vegetable oils increased in MY 2004 by 170,000 metric tons driven by demand from vegetable oil processors and growing consumer demand for processed oils products. However in MY 2005, the supply is not forecast to grow further and will remain at 2.72 mmt.

Table 16. PSD, Total Vegetable Oils, 1,000 Metric Tons

Beg. Month/Year of Marketing Year:			
Russian Federation	10/03	10/04	10/05
	Revised	Prelim.	Forecast
Crush	4,503	5,175	5,135
Beginning Stocks	79	107	107
Production	1,678	1,905	1,890
MY Imports	800	714	724
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0
MY Imports from the EC	80	50	50
TOTAL SUPPLY	2,557	2,726	2,721
MY Exports	137	170	190
MY Exports to the EC	0	0	0
Industrial Dom.Consum	548	670	685
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1,745	1,749	1,754
Feed Waste Dom. Consumpt.	20	30	30
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	2,313	2,449	2,469
Ending Stocks	107	107	62
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2,557	2,726	2,721

Source: Prepared by Post based on individual PSDs for each type of vegetable oil (sunflowerseed, soybean, rapeseed, palm, olive, coconut).

The structure of vegetable oil supply is given in Table 17.

Table 17. Supply of Vegetable Oils, 1998-2003, 1,000 Metric Tons

	MY 2000	MY 2001	MY 2002	MY 2003	MY 2004 Prelim.	MY 2005 Forecast
Total Oil	2,333	2,293	2,491	2,557	2,726	2,721
Sunflowerseed oil	1,265	1,505	1,765	1,783	1,945	1,945
Soybean Oil	638	328	201	176	165	155
Rapeseed Oil	67	45	50	50	85	80
Palm Oil	308	340	390	429	410	415
Coco-nut Oil	50	70	75	107	107	112
Olive Oil	5	5	10	12	14	14

Source: Calculated based on official production and import data of the State Statistical Committee and the State Customs Committee. Post estimates and forecasts for MY 2004 and MY 2005.

Production

Table 18 below shows official data for production of vegetable oil for all types of enterprises except for non-reported production on farms.

Table 18. Vegetable Oil Production in Russia, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 est
Oct.	141	150	138	155	186	178
Nov.	136	160	148	176	188	206
Dec.	148	174	131	183	196	213
Jan.	117	123	103	145	173	Est. 203
Feb.	124	119	78	129	159	Est. 170
Mar.	117	122	69	133	157	Est. 165
Apr.	107	106	79	121	149	Est. 150
May	105	94	59	97	142	Est. 145
June	90	81	69	96	136	Est. 140
July	75	61	73	85	126	Est. 130
Aug.	54	36	54	55	100	Est. 100
Sept.	67	67	86	85	103	Est. 105
Total	1,282	1,292	1,086	1,459	1,815	1,905

In January 2005, the Russian Federal Statistical Service (the new name for the former State Statistical Committee of the Russian Federation) stopped publishing total vegetable oil production statistics, but added new data such as the refined oil production. Data on refined oil production for January through March 2005 are 48.1, 46.1, and 57.1 thousand metric tons respectively. Post's monthly estimates of vegetable oil production in MY 2004 are based on the available industrial crushing capacity and on the previous year's data. Official data on

vegetable oil production in MY 2003 is higher than the official USDA revised data in the PSD table. According to official data, in December 2004, the share of refined vegetable oil in total vegetable oil production was 25 percent of total vegetable oil production and based on this proportion, estimates of total vegetable oil production in January-March 2005 would be 604,000 metric tons, 66,000 metric tons higher than the estimated January-March production given in Table 18.

Consumption

Consumption of vegetable oil continues to increase and in MY 2005 total vegetable oil consumption will be 20,000 metric tons higher than in MY 2004. Industrial domestic consumption is growing faster than food use domestic consumption, while feed waste consumption remains at the relatively low level of 30,000 metric tons. Along with a decreased portion of on-farm crushers in crushing, this number will not increase in the future.

Table 19. Production of Vegetable Oil Food Products in Russia, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Margarine							
Oct.	31	38	48	52	52	51	50
Nov.	34	43	51	52	56	49	54
Dec.	42	40	47	48	56	51	57
Jan.	27	32	38	38	46	41	44
Feb.	28	38	41	37	45	43	51
Mar.	31	39	41	39	49	47	55
Apr.	30	34	39	42	48	48	
May	26	33	37	33	40	41	
Jun.	27	34	38	40	45	45	
Jul.	25	30	39	37	36	41	
Aug.	27	31	34	38	37	46	
Sep.	34	42	44	47	46	50	
MY TOTAL	362	431	497	504	555	550	311
	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005
CY TOTAL	376	457	502	516	542	561	150
Mayonnaise							
Oct.	n.a.	16	20	26	27	28	36
Nov.	n.a.	17	23	25	27	29	40
Dec.	n.a.	23	28	30	33	37	50
Jan.	n.a.	16	22	23	25	29	32
Feb.	n.a.	17	22	22	25	31	39
Mar.	n.a.	20	24	25	27	35	45
Apr.	n.a.	19	25	27	30	39	
May	n.a.	20	27	25	28	35	
Jun.	n.a.	21	26	27	29	41	
Jul.	15	19	26	28	31	41	
Aug.	15	20	26	27	28	39	
Sep.	16	20	25	26	29	40	
MY TOTAL	46	228	292	310	340	423	242
CY TOTAL	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005
	101	243	302	317	346	457	115

Source: State Statistical Committee data

Margarine

The major domestic producers of margarine have not changed since last year, although data on their share in total production is not available. The total volume increased to 555,000 metric tons in MY 2002 and is expected to exceed this level in MY 2004 after a 5,000 metric tons decrease in MY 2003. Along with growing production, Russian exports of margarine have been permanently increasing and in MY 2003 Russia exported 28,800 metric tons of margarine (55 percent more than previous year), including 16,400 metric tons to Kazakhstan.

Mayonnaise

Production of mayonnaise continues to increase, but at a slower pace than in MY 2004. Further growth is this market is connected with the improvement in quality and development of acknowledged brands of mayonnaise in the domestic market. Development of this industry will be dominated by mergers and redistribution of power between the main players. For additional information, see GAIN RS4027.

Bottled Vegetable Oil

Production of bottled vegetable oil has also reached a temporary optimum and changes in the share of production among the main players are not significant.

Trade

Total imports of vegetable oil will increase to 724,000 metric tons after dropping in MY 2004, but will not return to the level at the beginning of the decade. A decrease in imports of vegetable oil is due to an increase in domestic crushing of oilseeds.

Stocks

Ending stocks of vegetable oil are forecast to decrease to 62,000 metric tons due to increased exports and a more equal distribution of vegetable oil consumption through the year.

Policy

The GOR increased the import tariff on palm oil in boxes, barrels, bins and cans to 15 percent with a minimum rate of not less than 0.12 Euro per kilogram (for more information see GAIN report RS4064) for nine months. This decision followed the previous one (September 2004), on introducing a temporary “mixed tax” for imports of several categories of fats and oils, including vegetable fats and oils in small packages (GAIN report RS4049). All of these measures benefit domestic producers.

Table 20. Import Tariffs on Vegetable Oil and Vegetable Oil Products

HS Number	Name of product	Import tariff
1507 10 100 0	Soybean oil and its fractions, crude, for technical and industrial processing, except for production of food products	15%
1507 10 900 1 1507 90 900 1	- in primary packages net weight 10 liters or less	15%, but not less than Euro 0.14/kg
1507 10 900 9 1507 90 900 9	- other	15%, but not less than Euro 0.1/kg
1508 10 100 0	Peanut oil and its fractions, crude, for technical and industrial processing, except for production of food products	5%
1509	Olive oil and its fractions	10%
1510	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, and fractions thereof	15%
1511	Palm oil, crude and refined	5%
1511 10 900 1	- - - in boxes, barrels, cans and bins, net-weight 200 kg or less	15 %, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1511 90 190 1	- - - in boxes, barrels, cans and bins, net-weight 200 kg or less	15 %, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1511 90 990 1	- - - in boxes, barrels, cans and bins, net-weight 200 kg or less	15 %, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1512	Sunflowerseed oil, safflower or cottonseed oil, and fractions thereof	15%
1512 11 910 1 1512 11 990 1 1512 19 910 1 1512 19 990 1	- in primary packages net weight 10 liters or less	15%, but not less than Euro 0.14/kg
1512 11 910 9 1512 11 990 9 1512 19 910 9 1512 19 990 9	- other	15%, but not less than Euro 0.1/kg
1513	Coconut (copra) oil, palm kernel oil, and fractions thereof	5%
1514	Rapeseed, colza or mustard oil, and fractions thereof	15%
1514 11 900 1 1514 19 900 1 1514 91 900 1 1514 99 900 1	- in primary packages net weight 10 liters or less	15%, but not less than Euro 0.14/kg
1514 11 900 9 1514 19 900 9 1514 91 900 9 1514 99 900 9	- other	15%, but not less than Euro 0.1/kg
1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils and their fractions	5%
1516 20 910 0	- - - [vegetable oils and fats and their fractions, other] in primary packages net weight 1 kg or less	15 %, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg

Marketing

Marketing procedures for GMO soybeans have not been changed officially. However, the amendments to the Federal Law on Protection of Consumers' Rights that were adopted in December 2004 stipulate that information on the presence of GMOs or the presence of materials derived from GMOs must be provided on the labels of all food products. However, neither the regulations, nor the GMO presence thresholds were provided. Thus, large food processing companies have not been using soybeans in order to avoid consumer groups' complaints about violation of labeling regulations. As for feeds, in the course of administrative reform, the commission for the registration of GMO feeds was dismissed and has not yet restarted work, causing problems for imports of feeds containing soybeans and corn.

Vegetable Oil Tables

Sunflowerseed Oil

Table 21. PSD, Sunflowersed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Crush	4000	4000	4250	4450	0	4450
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,395	0,395	0,4	0,3932584	0	0,3932584
Beginning Stocks	25	25	45	45	45	45
Production	1580	1580	1700	1750	0	1750
MY Imports	178	178	160	150	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1783	1783	1905	1945	45	1945
MY Exports	136	136	135	170	0	190
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	310	310	410	420	0	435
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1272	1272	1285	1280	0	1290
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	20	20	30	30	0	30
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1602	1602	1725	1730	0	1755
Ending Stocks	45	45	45	45	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1783	1783	1905	1945	0	1945

Table 22. Export Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.	0	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Algeria	39	Turkey	38
Greece	14	Italy	23
Italy	12	Greece	17
Kazakhstan	10	Spain	15
Turkey	10	France	10
Egypt	8	Syria	8
Georgia	8	Lebanon	6
Spain	7	Armenia	5
Netherlands	5	Cyprus	3
Albania	5	Kazakhstan	3
Total for Others	118		128
Others not Listed	18		42
Grand Total	136		170

Table 23. Import Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ukraine	101	Ukraine	75
Argentine	31	Argentina	15
Moldova	13	Romania	13
Hungary	11	Hungary	12
Romania	8	Moldova	8
Germany	2		
Total for Others	166		123
Others not Listed	12		27
Grand Total	178		150

Soybean Oil

Table 24. PSD, Soybean Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Crush	379	379	430	510	0	505
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,13984	0,13984	0,14884	0,14706	0	0,148515
Beginning Stocks	25	25	10	10	10	10
Production	53	53	64	75	0	75
MY Imports	98	98	90	80	0	70
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	50	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	100	80	100	50	0	50
TOTAL SUPPLY	176	176	164	165	10	155
MY Exports	1	1	1	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	40	40	30	30	0	25
Food Use Dom. Consump.	125	125	123	125	0	120
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	165	165	153	155	0	145
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	176	176	164	165	0	155

Exports of soybean oil are less than 1,000 metric tons.

Table 25. Import Trade Matrix, Soybean Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Netherlands	26	Netherlands	25
Germany	19	Brazil	18
Brazil	14	Germany	15
Argentina	5	Argentina	4
Korea, South	4		
Total for Others	68		62
Others not Listed	30		18
Grand Total	98		80

Rapeseed Oil

Table 26. PSD, Rapeseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Crush	124	124	105	215	0	180
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0,3629032	0,3629032	0,3809523	0,3720930	0	0,3611111
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	15
Production	45	45	40	80	0	65
MY Imports	5	5	10	5	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	50	50	50	85	0	80
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	18	18	15	35	0	40
Food Use Dom. Consump.	32	32	35	35	0	35
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	50	50	50	70	0	75
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	15	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	50	50	50	85	0	80

Palm Oil

Table 27. PSD, Palm Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Palm		(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)			
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	29	29	30	30	32	15
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	400	400	410	380	0	400
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	429	429	440	410	32	415
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	130	130	135	135	0	135
Food Use Dom. Consump.	269	269	273	260	0	260
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	399	399	408	395	0	395
Ending Stocks	30	30	32	15	0	20
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	429	429	440	410	0	415

Table 28. Import Trade Matrix, Palm Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Malaysia	214	Malaysia	190
Indonesia	105	Indonesia	95
Netherlands	27	Netherlands	30
Thailand	15	Vietnam	25
Sweden	13		
Germany	9		
Denmark	6		
Belgium	6		
Total for Others	395		340
Others not Listed	5		40
Grand Total	400		380